The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867. NO. 284.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS DONE FOR PEACE.

Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, in writing a series of papers upon the situation. In the one before us (No. 8,) we find the following:

"No principles are better settled, or more in consonance with natural reason and public justice; no terms were ever more distinctly declared as the purpose of waging the war, or more sacredly promised as the conditions of the peace; and no surrendering people ever did more promptly, more absolutely, more submissively, or with one-tenth the sacrifice of property and hope and pride and feeling, comply with all the terms demanded on their part, than did the Southern States and people. They laid down their arms; they gave up the great principle of government which their fathers taught them never to yield, and to maintain which they had fought so long and endured so much; though already impoverished they gave up four billions more of property—the descended patrimony of centuries; they struck the fetters from their slaves by their own consent, and, with words of encouragement and hope, gave the free slaves, by their own laws, absolute civil equality with their former owners; they abided, without complaint or claim, the burning of their cities; the devastation of their homes; the destruction of the food for their women and children, and a thousand other acts of war which no civilized code will justify, and no civilized precedent will mitigate; they changed their organic laws, and redigested their municipal codes to conform them to the new order of things. They repudiated the obligations and contracts they had assumed to their own people and to mankind to secure help in what they had deemed a struggle for liberty and life. They hazarded a social revolution and a paralysis of every form of labor, which might well have awed the most thrifty people, and the most firmly established society. All these things they did and suffered to show good faith in fulfilling the obligations of their surrender, to maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union.

Yet two long years have elapsed, and they have not been permitted to enjoy a single privilege, not suffered to escape a single burden of that Union! Nay, while waiting to receive what was so earnestly, so sacredly promised their recognition as continuing equals in the Union—they have seen swarms of agents of the United States permeating every neighborhood of their land, and stealing, in the name and by the permits of the Government, and carrying away their cotton and other remaining means with which they had hoped to begin the recuperation of their condition; and they see continued among them a hybrid institution, born in war and unknown to the Constitution, with a crowd of officers to execute it functions, many of whom make companions of their former slaves to foment hatred to the Southern whites, and some of whom find mistresses among their former slaves and use their offices to levy black-mail on all classes for their support. And all these things, and more, our people bear, and speak about only in whispers, lest by resisting and resenting the outrages of even robbers and vagabonds, they furnish to these robbers and vagabonds the pretence for the charge of a lingering spirit of rebellion against the Government!"

[From the New York News.]

WONDERFUL CURIOSITY.

THE CONNECTING LINK FOUND—THE VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL WORLD UNITED.

COLUMBIA, Tyrrell Co., N. C., June 21.

To the Editor of the News:

SIR: A specimen of a natural production was shown to us a few evenings since that is neither fish nor flesh, beast nor fowl, animal, vegetable nor mineral. The "thing," for it is without a name, is both entomological and vegetable. When its entomological nature ceases, its vegetable nature commences; and when its vegetable character has arrived at maturity, its entomological character develops itself, and its vegetable existence disappears. In other words, it is alternately a plant and an insect. As an insect, it is perhaps about one inch in length, and three-fourth of an inch in circumference. It is of a brownish color, shaped like a wasp, destitute of wings, head similar to a beetle, with two antennæ, or horns; has near its head on either side a short leg, shaped like those of the mote, with broad serrated extremities, and intended, doubtless, like those of the mote, to assist the insect in penetrating the earth. It has also two posterior legs, the purposes of which will be seen. When the insect has attained, its growth it disappears beneath the surface of the ground and dies. Immediately after death, the two anterior legs just spoken of begin to sprout or vegetate. These two shoots soon appear above the earth, and the insect plant soon attains the height of about six inches. The extremities of the branches bear a bud, which contains in embryo neither leaves or flowers, but an insect. As the insect developes and grows, it either falls to the ground or returns upon its mother plant, feeding on its leaves until the plant is exhausted, when the insect returns to earth again, and again the plant shoots forth.

The true nature of this insect plant, or vegetable insect—we know not what to call it—is entirely inexplicable to us. It may be surmised that an insect has here associated itself with the seed of a plant in such a manner that they reproduce and nurture each other; or it may be supposed that nature has invested this specimen of existence with attributes the nearest possibly assimilated to those of both the vegetable and animal kingdoms, yet belonging not exactly to either, nor entirely to both. It may seem to be the hinging point at which the animal kingdom merges into the vegetable, and the vegetable into the animal kingdom. It is certainly a wonderful curiosity, and we believe that it is not only entirely unknown to naturalists, but has never before been publicly described. * * *

[The above comes to us from a gentleman of truth and veracity.—ED NEWS.]

The unbridled insolence of the black population of New Orleans may be inferred from an incident that occurred in that city last Sunday. A brutal, ferocious-looking negro forced his way into a car and took a seat in a white lady's lap. A gentleman next to her knocked the scoundrel down, the negroes rallied for a fight, and the car was quickly cleared. The police interfered and stopped the proceedings of the violent negroes.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.

Another lot of T. MILES & SONS' Kid and Morocco Shoes.

ALSO, LACED AND CONGRESS LASTING SHOES.

Also, a beautiful assortment for Misses and Children.

Call and you will return to your homes, saying, "I was lucky in stoping at Cooke's and getting a pair of Miles' Shoes."

July 5-281-tf G. T. COOKE.

SILK WRAPPERS.

A beautiful lot SILK WRAPPERS, which will be sold at Cost and no humbug.

A very large assortment of Ladies' Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which will be sold for a small advance on Cost.

July 5-281-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

ARRIVED AT LAST.

T. Miles & Sons' fine French Calf Boots.
Fine French Calf Gaiters,
" " " Oxford Ties,
" Lasting " "
Ladies Gaiters and Bootees,
Children's, Misses and Boys shoes and gaiters at

April 29-223-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

A beautiful stock of Parasols.
Umbrellas, small and large sizes, at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.

April 29-224-tf

50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, for sale Cheap at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.

April 29-224-tf

PRINTS! PRINTS!!!

A new lot of pretty PRINTS and MOZAMBIQUES, very cheap, at
GEO. T COOKE'S.

July 4-280-tf

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!

AT COST!!

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!!!

IN consequence of the daily decline of Goods, I have resolved to offer to the Public,

AT COST,

all of my fine and well selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
of *every description*
PRINTS,
of the newest patterns,
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
of the most celebrated brands,
HATS and BONNETS,
of the latest styles,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.,
in great variety.
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, &c. &c.
Together with a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES,
of the best make.
TRUNKS and VALISES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Remember this is no humbug, as the above Goods will be sold

AT COST,

For thirty days only;

And you will not have another chance very soon to buy your goods so cheap.

Come one and all, and look at the prices for yourself.

M. ROSENBAUM,

Raleigh, July 2-277-tf

BOOK STORE.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

BLUE AND GOLD POETS:

GOLDSMITH,	TENNYSON,
WORDSWORTH,	LONGFELLOW,
HOOD,	OSSIAN,
COWPER,	HALLECK,
MOORE,	SCOTT,
McCAULEY,	MEREDITH,
MISS MULOCH,	MORRIS,
WILLIS,	MILTON,
PRESTON,	BYRON,
BURNS,	HEMANS,
CAMPBELL,	COLERIDGE.

All just received at our new Store, next to Tuckers' new Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 29-249-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

BURROW'S MUSIC PRIMERS,
BAXTER'S SAINTS' REST,
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,
SPLENDID COLORED ENGRAVINGS,
CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
ROBINSON CRUSOE, &c., &c.

Just to hand at our new Store, next to Tuckers' New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

June 12-260-tf

4 DOZEN SOUTHERN HARMONY AND MUSICal Companion.
100 Bradbury's Golden Chain and Censer.
1000 Sabbath School Wreath, &c., &c.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

May 29-249-tf

THE ROMANCE OF BEAUSEIN COURT.

An Episode extracted from the retrospect of Miriom Manfort, by the author of the "Household of Bouveri, just published and to hand.—Price $2.00.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

June 27-272-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;
Molasses and Syrup;
Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;
Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar-cured Hams, and Strips;
Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.
Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.
Pickled and smoked Salmon.
Liverpool and Table Salt.
Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.
Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.
Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.
Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.
Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.
All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.
We sell strictly for CASH.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Family Grocer.

April 3—tf

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C. LEMUEL S PERRY Raleigh N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW,

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *gassing*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13-211-tf

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL

1867 ROAD. 1867

Through Freight Tariff

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS

Your Goods will be handled only once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Old Dominion Steamship Co., N. L. McCready, President, Office No 187, Greenwich Street, Corner Dey Street, Pier 37 North River, New York.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, L. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. B. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FROM BOSTON,

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agents, Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.

C. B. ALLEN,

Dec. 5—tf Freight Agt R & G R R.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th. 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON R. & G. R. R.

ON and after May 7th. 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily

Mail trains leave Raleigh	9.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2.20 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	3.50 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh	4.50 P. M.
" " leaves "	6.30 A. M.

The mail trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.

W. G. LEWIS,
Gen. Supt.

May 6-229-tf

Progress and Standard copy till forbid

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON GINS, THRESHING

MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, &c.

HORACE L. EMORY & SON'S UNIVERSAL Cotton Gins and Condensers, Georgia, and Pratts' Cotton Gins, E. Whitmans & Son's and St. Claire & Co. Threshing Machines and Horse Powers.

Montgomery's Wheat Fans, Grant's Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Snaths, Gleaners, Mowers and Reapers.

We are Agents for the sale of all the above, and can furnish parties in want upon short notice, at manufacturer's prices.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Manufacture of and Dealers in Agricultural Implements.

Raleigh, N. C., June 8-256-tf

Progress and Standard copy.

CORN! CORN!!

1500 Bus. prime White Corn—heavy and clean.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO

June 17-264-tf Wholesale Grocers.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

STILL THEY COME AND GO!

NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep *no time worn or shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

May 31-250-tf

Progress copy one week.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS, PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell.

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

April 5-204-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

Another large lot of N. C. Cut HERRINGS, in kegs and Bbls.; Family Roe Herrings in kegs and Bbls.; Gross Herrings and Rock in Bbls.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 8-256-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SALT. LIVERPOOL SALT.

1500 large full sacks in prime order,
In store and to arrive *direct from Liverpool* for sale at lowest market prices by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

June 26-271-2w

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.

THIS Board is holding its Sessions daily in the Senate Chamber, and is ready to receive and consider such claims against the State as are not repudiated by the Ordinance of the Convention. Those who wish their claims passed on by the Commissioners, will do well to present them without delay. A copy of the Rules and Regulations can be obtained by application to Theo. H. Hill Esq., Secretary to the Commission. Report will be made to the Legislature in August next.

June 19-266-tf J. C. HARPER Chairman.

ATTENTION PHYSICIANS.

A Physician, enjoying a good practice in a thriving Village of 1500 inhabitants on the Central N. C. R. R., is desirous of selling his house and lot, together with his good will, to some reliable and intelligent Physician, as he desires to go into other business.

For particulars, apply at

June 28-273-1m THIS OFFICE.

NO 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

IN STORE.

50 Boxes Window Glass 8x10 and upwards.
40 Cooking Stoves.
Kerosene Oil by the barrel or retail.

J. BROWN,
For HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, June 22-268-tf

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.
June 18th. 1867.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Greensboro on Thursday the 11th. day of July next.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies.

F. A. STAGG,
Sect'y.

June 19-266-tawtd

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BRANCH OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Persons having Agricultural and Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate for sale, are respectfully invited to place them in our hands for that purpose, as our facilities for bringing purchasers from Northern States and placing property prominently before the public, through our advertisements, and also through our agencies and correspondents in the North and West, are unsurpassed. WE ARE NOW WAITING FOR LANDS TO BE PLACED IN OUR HANDS FOR SALE, in order to sell to a party of substantial farmers from the North.

Our terms are as follows: Persons placing property in the hands of the Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina, will be charged FIVE per cent. commission on all amounts realized. Five dollars entrance fee must be paid when the property is placed in our hands.

Persons at a distance wishing to place property in our hands should give us an accurate description of the same. If Agricultural Lands, they should specify the soil, number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and from County-seat; whether it is well watered, &c. IF MINERAL LANDS, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c. always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be advisable to send a sketch of the land to us.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Worth, of N. C.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.
Thos. Webb, Esq., Pres N. C. R R Hillsboro.
Hon John A. Gilmer, Greensboro.
Col. Thos. Ruffin, Graham.
Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

For terms of sale, entering Lands and all further information, address or apply to

PH. THIEM, Agent.

June 28-274-3m Raleigh, N. C.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

HAVING ATTENDED THE LARGE

Closing Auction Sales

Of the Season last Week, and procured

MANY VERY

DESIRABLE GOODS

SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THIS COMMUNITY, I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!

Among the many to be found, are:

500 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.
1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.
1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.
Plain Black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.
These goods are just the thing for the season and much needed, as they have been very scarce and high.
2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents.
The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.
The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.
8-4 White and Black Crape Morets. Also Grenadines.
5,000 yards Black Alpacas: positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1; worth in every instance double the money.
3,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Gro Grain, for 1 30, 1 45, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2.50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.
1,000 Parasols, in every style and variety, about half price—say from $1 50 to $2 50.
Also, Sea-side and Promenade Parasols, very desirable for travelling, watering places, &c.
The largest and finest assortment of Real Point Lace Goods ever offered in Petersburg, for less than half their value.

Real Point Collars!

Real Point Collars and Cuffs!

Real Point Setts!

Real Point Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs!

One real Point Applique Lace Shawl, a very valuable article worth $250.
10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.
The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.
1,000 yards Buff Linen Lawn, for Ladies' morning dresses; the most desirable goods in the market.
Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen. Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25 to 50 cents per yard, worth 50 cts., to $1.
Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.

It is not necessary to add more, nor to say I am selling lower than any one else. The public are the best judges of this, and I hope they will give their verdict substantially in my favor by their liberal patronage, and I will assure them I will leave no effort untried to please.

THOMAS SMITH.

No. 25 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

June 20-266-te

MISCELLANEOUS

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10,00 per month,	$100.00.
Tuition, College Classes,	40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory)	30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about	25 00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus.

Address,

L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

June 14-262-3m

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;

No. 2, $30,

WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

June 8-256-tf Newbern, N. C.

N. C. BACON.

2000lbs Prime N. C. Bacon bought just at hand and for sale at market rates.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

June 19-266-tf Com. Merchant.

SOUTHERN SHOE FACTORY.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

AS SUCCESSORS TO J. SHELLY & SON, established in 1859, with enlarged capital, the most improved machinery, and best workmen, we will sell every style of

MEN'S, BOY'S,
YOUTH'S, WOMEN'S,
MISSES' AND
CHILDREN'S
PEGGED SHOES,

as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in New York City, or elsewhere.

SHELLY BROTHERS & CO.

April 12-210-3m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID

ENAMEL,

For improving and beautifying the complexion. The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth, Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation, is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists

April 6—295-1ydaw 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair.
Whose curling tendrils soft entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post-paid, for $1.

Address all orders to

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

April 6-1ydaw

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

The North Carolina Publishing Company have on hand and for sale a large and varied assortment of

BOOKS,
LAW & EQUITY,
MEDICAL,
RELIGIOUS,
SABBATH,
MUSICAL,
STANDARD,
SCHOOL,
MISCELLANEOUS.

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

ALSO,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONERY, &c.

Together with other articles common to a Book Store, all of which will be sold *very low, for the Cash.*

This Company is also prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, orders for printing

BOOKS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES,
HAND BILLS,
&c., &c.

Call at No. 1, Fayetteville Street, or Address,

W. H. CUNINGGIM,

July 4-280-tf Agent.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

WILL BE OPENED 1ST. OF JUNE, 1867.

The popular and far-famed WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, will be open the ensuing season for the accommodation of a large number of visitors, and will be kept in the best style by the Lessees, GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., assisted by WILLIAM H. PEYTON, brother of the principal, both of whom are experienced hotel-keepers.

Near the White Sulphur is an excellent Chalybeate Spring.

Rosenberger's celebrated BRASS AND STRING BAND of Baltimore has been engaged for the season.

The rights of parties owning Cottages at these Springs will be respected upon their giving timely notice to the lessees of their purpose to occupy them.

The railroad will be completed to Covington by 1st. July; from thence to the Springs by stage, and a sufficiency of coaches will be provided to ensure comfort to passengers, as not over ten will go upon a single coach.

Cholera is unknown in the regions of the White Sulphur Springs.

GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.

June 1-252-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Washington County, May Term 1867, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday, 20th. August, 1867, at the Court House door in the town of Plymouth, the undivided interest of Joseph B. Roulhac, deceased, (which is the one half,) in the Swamp known as the "ROULHAC SWAMP" in Washington County—lying on the Turnpike and adjoining the lands of S. H. McRae, Hardy Everett, and others,—containing, by survey,

FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN ACRES.

Said Swamp has a considerable quantity of Cypress Timber, has a fertile soil and presents every advantage, with sufficient draining, for one of the finest farms in the country.

TERMS: A credit of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with Two Hundred Dollars cash to pay costs and charges.

JOSHUA S. SWIFT,
Administrator, &c.

Plymouth, N. C. July 5-281-dawSw*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHING MACHINES.

Another supply just at hand of DOTY'S CELEBRATED WASHERS, and sold with or without the Universal Wringer at Manufacturer's prices, with transportation added.

Also, in store, one of the famous NONPAREIL MACHINES.

July 4-280-tf JAMES M. TOWLES.

W. BOYD,

GROCERY AND PROVISION DEALER,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Buys and Sells all articles of Produce on Commission.

Orders and Consignments solicited.

W. BOYD,

June 24-269-3m Charlotte, N. C.

LOST.

Certificate, No. 185, for 15 shares of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Stock, standing in the name of D. M. Lewis, has been lost. As Administrator of D. M Lewis dec'd, I shall make application to the Board of Directors for a Duplicate.

SAMUEL T. WILDER, Admr.
of DAVID M. LEWIS, Dec'd.

Louisburg, June 28-274-2aw3w

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Oct 13-1v Richmond, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND

EXAMINE THE MANY

BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS,

OIL PORTRAITS,

PHOTOGRAPHS &c.

On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.

J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, June 4-253-tf

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRIS & CO.,

18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

AND

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 15-212-3m*

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally *pure flavoring materials*, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Storax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orris "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed "
" Sassafras,	Cardamon Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel,
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell *very low.*

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

FOR RENT.

The building lately occupied by the Biblical Recorder Printing Office, known as the old Register Office. Enquire on the premises.

HUPHAM & HUGHES,

June 4-253-tf

MRS. E. A. NIXON,

CAN ACCOMMODATE, with good board and lodging, EIGHT OR TEN PERSONS, on favorable terms. Her house is conveniently situated, on Fayetteville Street, near to the business portion of the city. Apply soon.

May 30-250-tf

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2 175-tf

MILL GEARING.

Mill and Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine Castings, and Screws, and all kinds of repairing furnished upon short notice, at our Foundry and Machine Shops.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

June 18-264-tf

GRAIN CRADLES.

Just received a supply of Sinclair's Patent 5 and 6 finger Grain Cradles—the very best make out. Orders solicited at once.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

May 28-tf Agent.

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE

PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,

Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefitted by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,

Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5,00
" " " six months,	2,50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3 0
" " six months,	1,50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

When Congress adopted the Reconstruction Acts, it was done with the confident belief, that, if executed as it was designed they should be by the District Commanders, it would most certainly result in placing the Southern States under the control of Congress and the Radical party. This opinion Senator Wilson avowed. The entire purpose of the Congress, in all its legislation, in all that it has done for the negro and in all that it promises, has been to secure permanency to Radical rule, and to secure beyond doubt, the accomplishment of its designs in effecting a change in the government.

If there had been a purpose, on the part of Congress, to secure uniformity in all the States in the execution of the Reconstruction Act, that body would have provided for it; but it did not design uniformity, because a uniform rule in all the States, so different were they in their circumstances, would have defeated the design. If the President and the Attorney General entertained the opinion, at first, that Congress designed uniformity, it was plain, as we urged at the time and since, that uniform instructions were necessary, and that they should have been prepared, and approved by the several commanders, before they accepted their positions. Their course would have been plain, then, and there would have been no room for collision. The subsequent course of the President and Attorney General, we were, therefore, sure, would result as it has.

It was the plainest thing imaginable, that the District Commanders, having accepted the position, would execute the law precisely in accordance with the known designs and wishes of the party majority in Congress. Their action has been different in the several Districts, because the circumstances are different, and hence we felt satisfied that whatever they might do, would receive the sanction of Congress.

The bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee of the House, and the report of the Judiciary Committee, made by Mr. Trumbull, of the Senate, which we published on yesterday, embody, no doubt, the general features of the bill which will be finally passed. The purposes of the Congress, originally, will be in the main adhered to. It will confirm the plenary powers of the District Commanders over the entire subject of reconstruction in each District, and over all civil or military matters; will validate their previous acts; will confer large powers on the Boards of Registration; may define more specifically the meaning of "executive and judicial" officers, and fix a penalty against all who oppose reconstruction. Such a bill is about what we expected. It accords with what we really under stood the Reconstruction acts to *mean*, as at first passed, though evidently that intent was not expressed in the acts themselves.

The Reconstruction measures of Congress will, therefore, be carried out precisely in accordance with the views and wishes of the majority of the Radical party. This is what the Southern people have expected. Their silence and submission, however, are not correctly interpreted by the Northern press, when it is intimated that the Southern people approve and endorse the principles and measures proposed by the Radical party. They submit to and obey the law. This has been, and will be, the course of nine-tenths of the Southern people, though they do not believe that these measures are wise or best for the negro, or best and safest for the country. Before the Southern people can believe this, they must have the good in them developed and established before their eyes. At heart, three-fourths of the Southern Radicals believe the same thing. No class of men among us are more adverse to negro equality than they are. There are some moderate Republicans among us who approve of them, believing them for the best, but the number is small.

PARTY INTOLERANCE.

One of the provisions of the contemplated Reconstruction Supplement of Congress affixes a heavy and harsh penalty, extending to fine and imprisonment, to any and all efforts "to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction Acts." This language, though general and vague, is doubtless aimed at such men as Govs. Sharkey and Perry, Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, and others, who, not being able to reconcile it to their conscientious convictions of duty to advise the acceptance of the Congressional terms, have counselled the people of their respective States to vote against Conventions. While we have not been able to concur with these distinguished gentlemen in their views of this matter, we accord to them the highest motives of patriotism.

But what a spectacle is here presented: Thaddeus Stevens, who reports the supplement, it is well known, refuses altogether to regard this legislation of Congress as a finality. In a recent conversation, in reply to a positive interrogatory, he unequivocally declared that he did not consider it as such, and would not vote for the admission of Southern representatives, even after the most Radical compliance with its requirements. And yet, with this understanding, and in the face of such a treacherous avowal, he proposes to punish all who question the sincerity of Congress or the propriety of their action! Could intolerance go further?

A Texas Sam Patch is amusing Houston by jumping into the bayou from a height of 60 feet.

SOUTHERN RADICALS AND THE CONGRESS.

It has been apparent, all along, that the course of Congress has never suited Southern Radicals. They have always been ready to go to the extremes of Wendell Phillips, if, by that means, they can gain office and power. This is their *ultimatum*. The real interests of the negro, they do not care a great for, beyond the accomplishment of their own ambitious designs. They have been very troublesome to Congress. At every session they swarm around the Radical members, endeavoring to mislead them. So far, their counsels have had very little influence, except in so far as Radical principles, which grow rapidly, have kept pace with them.—The present short session of Congress is likely to be disturbed by them, but whether Congress will listen to such men, remains to be seen.

A friend has handed us the following list of persons appointed by the chairman of the Radical meeting, held here on the 4th. inst., to proceed to Washington to represent the interests of the "loyal" people of the State. Among them will be found swarms of office seekers. They are as follows:

"Lewis Thompson, John Pool, Calvin J. Cowles, James H. Harris, Col. David Heaton, James Font. Taylor, E. W. Pou, Dr. William Sloan, John Robinson, William A. Smith, Vincent Michael, C. R. Thomas, B. W. Hatcher, Thos. Settle, G. W. Price, T. A. Sykes, J. E. O'Hara, W. Cawthorn, Jas. Bowman, Handy Lockhart, J. S. Leary, J. T. Schenck, John T. Deweese, J. B. Cook, R. W. Lassiter, R. P. Dick."

We further learn, that strong efforts are to be made to induce Congress to remove the disabilities from the chief leaders of the Radicals in this State, so as to allow them to run for the Convention. When Congress removes the impediments from the *chief sinners*, it cannot withhold them from the lesser ones.

A "FIRE EXTINGUISHER."

We have observed occasional allusion in the papers to this invention, but, as our attention had not been called to it specifically, we had not referred to it, and our readers, perhaps, were as ignorant of it as we were. A friend, some days ago, sent us a statement from President Webb, of the N. C. Railroad, giving an account of experiments which were entirely successful. We could not publish the statement for the reason that we could not accompany it with proper explanations, so that our readers could understand it.

The following description of the Extinguisher, we have received from Mr. L. C. Hanes, of Lexington, N. C., who is the Agent of the American Fire Extinguisher Company in N. C. He says:

"The Extinguisher consists of a plain metallic cylinder, about two feet long and nine or ten inches in diameter, into which is inserted a tube about eighteen inches long, and one and a half inches in diameter, and secured by means of a screw in one end of the large cylinder. Two chemicals are placed in the cylinder and tube respectively, and the cylinder filled with water; the chemical action of which is the evolution of carbonic acid gas, which is ejected upon the fire by means of a small flexible tube, proving an effective extinguisher.

The whole apparatus is strapped to the back of a man and is operated in any part of the house or on the roof. It is a French invention, which is now being manufactured in Boston and New York."

The experiments witnessed by President Webb, were made by Mr. Hanes, recently, at the Company's Shops, with this instrument. The following is the certificate:

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.
July 2d. 1867.

An experiment made this day before the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Co., by Mr. Lewis C. Hanes, of Lexington, with the "Fire Extinguisher," has proved entirely satisfactory.

A mass of lard barrels, pine plank and shavings, saturated with spirits of turpentine, about six feet high and ten or twelve feet wide at the base, was thoroughly ignited, and, when in full blaze, his instrument was brought into play. In the short space of one minute, it was extinguished.

Again, it was allowed to be in full process of ignition, and was in like manner extinguished.

Then a large mass of loose cotton was thoroughly ignited, and in 30 seconds the flames were totally extinguished.

It was the unanimous opinion of all present that the experiment was a perfect success.

THOMAS WEBB,
Pres't N. C. R. R. Co.

RECONSTRUCTION.—We find the following excellent and sensible views in a late number of the Washington *Evening Express*.—Legislation may be accumulated mountain-high, but any reconstruction, based upon other than mutual good-will and kindness, will be unsubstantial and hollow.

"Whatever may be the schemes for which our public men labor, it ought not to be forgotten that the true reconstruction of our country is to be effected by the restoration of fraternal feeling and cordial good will between the people of the two sections.—Whatever inflames past differences and perpetuates bitter memories and hostile feeling is opposed to reconstruction and the genuine restoration of the Union. Our public men, therefore, should be careful of their spirit no less than of their words, for at the very time that they may be working with honest intent for the reconstruction of the country, they may, by bitterness of feeling and intemperate speech, contribute to the defeat of a cherished policy. Among Americans who have at heart the interests of our common country, there ought not to be any such unreconcilable difference as will prevent a cordial co-operation in all that substantially redounds to the national honor and welfare."

REGISTRATION DEFERRED.

By our last evening's telegram, it was stated, that it had been announced, semi-officially in Washington, that Gen. Sickles had been instructed to suspend his order of registration in North and South Carolina, until Congress had settled more definitely on the question who might register or vote. We presume that Gen. Sickles will publish an order to that effect at once. Registration will therefore not commence on the 15th. inst., we presume.

Female gymnastics—jumping at an offer.—*Ex.*

"A STOCKHOLDER," AGAIN.

"A Stockholder" requests us to publish the following reply to our late article, which we do with pleasure. He does not allude to President Webb's reply, which we supposed would be satisfactory, and which, we judge, "A Stockholder" had not seen, when he wrote his reply to us:

"We see an editorial in the *Sentinel* of the 2nd. inst., in answer to our article in the *Times*, in regard to the mismanagement of the N. C. Railroad.

We are very much pleased to see the Editors of the *Sentinel* have sustained their high character as fair exponents of the public opinon, in answer to our article. Their paper has, as we think it deserves, the character of being one of the very best dailies in the State. But, Mr. Editor, we did not commence writing this article for the purpose of praising the *Sentinel*, but we feel we have not said anything more for it than is justly due. The *Sentinel* censures us for not "calling the attention of the public to it before", and also says: "to cure all disorders, which exist in Churches, State matters, families, railroads, associations of all kinds, or among individuals, the wise course is, first, let private reproof be given; if there be no amendment, let more stringent and effective measures be taken."

Now, Mr. Editor, we will see what we have done in that way. We left this city for New York about the 10th. of May. We bought a ticket here for which the Agent charged us thirty dollars and thirty five cents. Got through our business in New York about the 20th., called at the R. R. office in New York for a ticket, and threw down $30,35 to pay for the same, when the very gentlemanly Agent handed us our ticket and returned us three dollars and thirty-five cents, saying the fare had been reduced to twenty-seven dollars from New York to Charlotte, which arrangement went into effect on the first of May. We told him we had to pay at the office of the N. C. R. R. $30,35 for a ticket only ten days before. He said the Agent here ought not to have charged us but twenty-seven dollars for the ticket, as the officers and managers for the several railroads had had a meeting and fixed the fare from New York to Charlotte at $27,00. We met the President of the N. C. R. R. on the cars the next evening, and informed him of what occurred between the Agent in New York and ourselves, and remonstrated with him for charging $3,35 more from Charlotte to New York than a ticket from New York to Charlotte. And we have time and again complained to the ticket Agent here for not having a uniform price from both ends of the line. And he told us there had been a great many complaints by the passengers, but the instructions were imperative, and had to be obeyed. Being a modest man and a Stockholder, we regretted very much to have to resort to the public journals to try and get the outrage (as we think) corrected, and that is our reason for not calling the attention of the public to it before, and that accounts for our "thunder and lightning article," as the *Sentinel* terms it. We shall certainly bring the matter up at the meeting of the Stockholders next week, if we can make our arrangements to be there. We hope the *Sentinel* will give our explanation a place in its columns.

A STOCKHOLDER.

THE BANNER TOWN.—In the matter of registration Portsmouth is the banner town of Virginia. On Friday last the registrars completed their labors in Jefferson Ward, and the result showed whites 738, blacks 578. The whites had already a majority of 418 in Jackson Ward, so that in the city they out-number the blacks 578 votes.

For the Sentinel.

CAPT. G. W. PEPPER'S ORATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you the following bit of the *latest news*, taken from the published speech of Capt. Pepper, made at the politico-celebration meeting held by the Holdenites on the 4th. inst. I have no doubt it will be regarded by your readers as the very latest intelligence. Whether it will be believed by them is rather dubious. Capt. Pepper said:

"Among the most conspicuous and honored Union men of North Carolina, stands the peerless name of W. W. Holden, champion of the poor, true patriot, gallant man, faithful friend. In the name of the loyal millions I greet you."

But I observe, in this speech, some excellent sentiments, among others not so. The following eloquent tribute will be hailed by true men everywhere. Capt. Pepper was himself a participant in the war, and speaks as true soldiers ever speak. He said:

"And while inflexibly demanding that the Reconstruction measures of Congress shall be heartily and promptly accepted by those recently in rebellion, let us also be magnanimous towards a brave, but mistaken people. They have proved themselves foemen worthy of our steel—they stand before the world as the most masterly revolutionists of any age or history. Let us attach these erring brethren to the Union, not by fear, but by the golden link of gratitude. Any other terms than those proposed by Grant in the surrender of Lee, will overshadow the national cause with opprobrium, and cast a cloud on the brilliant fame of the grand army of the Republic.

General Lee, with the truthfulness and independence of a great soldier, as he unquestionably is; General Johnston, whose sword was invoked at the last moment to save the drowning banner of the South; Generals Longstreet, Beauregard and Thompson—these, and others equally distinguished in the South, have heartily acquiesced in the issues of the late struggle, and with the good faith and frankness of brave soldiers, are now earnestly and sincerely engaged in co-operating with the Washington authorities to repair the breaches of the war. In behalf of the brave men who fought and conquered, I vehemently repudiate all ideas of confiscation, of making an Ireland or a Poland of the South, but on the other hand, we rapturously hail and welcome the South as one of the wealthiest and noblest sections of the American Union."

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

SUPREME COURT—OPINIONS.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Bunting *vs.* Wright, from New Hanover, judgment affirmed.—In State *vs.* Hayward, from Craven, no error. In Lutz *vs.* Younts, from Catawba, no error. In Alspaugh *vs.* Gray, in equity, from Forsyth, bill dismissed with costs. In Smith *vs.* Bryson, in equity, from Macon, dismissed with costs. In Bobbitt *vs.* Brownlow, in equity, decree reversed, reference.

By BATTLE, J. In Minor *vs.* Harris, from Granville, judgment reversed. In Hedrick *vs.* Gobble, from Davidson, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In State *vs.* Allison, from Iredell, no error. In Johnston *vs.* Crawford, from Rowan, no error. In Hogwood *vs.* Edwards, from Franklin, judgment reversed. In McNiel *vs.* Whittington, in equity, from Wilkes, bill dismissed with costs.

By READE, J. In Doe *ex dem.* McCorkle *vs.* Earnhardt, from Stanly, no error. In Hughes *vs.* Kingsbury, from Granville, no error. In Fentress *vs.* Brown, from Randolph, error. In Hall *vs.* Gillespie, in equity, from Mecklenburg, error. In Harper *vs.* Sudderth, in equity, from Caldwell, directing a decree. In Houze *vs.* Green, in equity, from Franklin, no error.

PEARSON, C. J., and READE, J., filed opinions in Phillips *vs.* Hooker, from Lenoir.

For the Sentinel.

KNITTING,—AND OTHER MATTERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Sent herewith are some North Carolina socks, which I hope you will accept. They were made by Mrs. Wright, of Jamestown. I have never seen a better specimen of knitting. Mrs. W., although almost disabled from active household duties, carded, spun and knit them herself. They are more durable, equally as neat, and no higher priced, than Northern goods.

One great difference between our people and northern people is this: *They* are contented with *small* profits and the income of *shillings*; *we* are never satisfied without *large* profits, and income of *dollars*. The summing up shows which is the better policy. The small sums lay the foundation for future comfort, for well taken care of it is surprising how they grow eventually. It is the policy which has enriched some of the best men of all times.

Hundreds and thousands of our people, who are not able to do much, can do little things, and make at least a little. But they appear to think they are doing nothing unless they are doing a great deal. How many females, young and old, could manufacture articles of general use, and thus secure at least some of the comforts of life? For instance, there is a most excellent weaving loom now in use, which can be made to manufacture almost as nice cloth, cotton or wool, as a factory, turned by a twenty thousand dollar steam engine. Yet this little hand loom is in the reach of almost every one.

There are endless ways by which to make the useful fabrics of life, yet no great skill nor capital is required.

Do you know who makes the chair called "Windsor Chair?" They are made by *farmers* in the country, north of Boston.—These men have lathes on their little farms, and when they have leisure, they hitch a horse to their lathes and turn the pieces, and fit them together and carry them to Boston, unpainted. The Boston dealer buys them by the load, say three hundred at a load; has them painted, boxed up, and they are ready for the "Southern Trade."—They have a poor variety of wood to select from; extremely cold winters, etc., etc., etc., etc., to contend with. We have a vast variety of woods to use up—mild climate, etc., etc., in our favor. Indeed, what have we to contend with?

Another difference between us and Northern people is, *they* ignore *our* fabrics, *we* idolize *theirs*. The safest way to insure success in manufactures is to imitate the Northern shape, color, size, style and all. The writer of this once tried this experiment.—During the war I went into a hardware store, in Richmond, and bought part of a keg of eight ounce tacks, made at the "Old Dominion Iron Works." I then bought hardware paper from the "Franklin Paper Mill," in Richmond. I devised a little block, the exact size of a paper of Yankee tacks, and put up the article just as the Yankees put them up; the same shade of paper, size and shape; tied the packages with shoe thread, had labels printed in Richmond, to paste on the ends of the packages, "Superior 8 oz. Tacks." I then had boxes made in Richmond, holding about three hundred papers of tacks, nailed them up securely, and put them "on the market." The Commission Merchants sold them back again *to the same men from whom I bought them, at nearly double what I paid them for the article but a few days before*. The tacks, paper, packing and all were made in Richmond, but *they looked like Yankee tacks*. Had they been labelled "Old Dominion Tacks," I have no idea they would have sold as well.

The preference given to Northern made goods, has always crippled our Southern efforts, and it always will, so long as it continues. The Southern manufacturer cripples his own efforts often, by his high prices, not content with small profits, and drives his customers away. It requires a shade and grade of patriotism rarely found, to give sixteen dollars for *one* pair of boots, simply because they are made here, when you can get *two* very fine pairs for the same money, made elsewhere.

We need a radical change in our way of doing. But the place to begin at is in *small things*. Instead of Yankee water buckets, look at the endless forests of cypress and juniper in our swampy districts that, by industry and neatness, could be worked up and sold to our own people.

Thirty five dollars will build a complete machine for making as neat a broom as ever was made in New England. The broom corn will grow finely along the fence. I have seen it again and again growing around the edges of cultivated fields. Now let some industrious countryman, near this or any other town, get a broom machine, sow a little broom corn seed, and make home brooms; then carry them to market, as he would carry butter, corn, or any other commodity, and he would sell his brooms. Mr. W. J. Palmer, of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, can tell him how to do the whole thing.

Let our people knit more, weave more; rising early, sitting up late; be content with little profits, for the sake of building up a trade, and we will need fewer rations; we will have neater houses along country roads, better vehicles to go to church in, better cows; and be better off in a thousand different ways.

The writer of this, thinks and talks a great deal of these ways and means of improvement, for this reason; he has a family growing up, and longs to see a better country to leave behind him for his children to live in. So every man ought to feel. But our country will never be bettered except by *effort*. Let writers write, let workmen work, let every one labor in the sphere in which he is placed by a kind Providence, developing whatever there is in his reach—land, wood and brains, to turn out something, and our State and country will get the better for it all. Without exertion we cannot improve. As it was once said, "Instead of waiting for something to turn up, it is better to go to work to turn up something."

ITINERANT.

Maximilian was shot with his face to the executioners, and his last words were "Poor Carlotta!" He died as became a king, after fighting like a hero; and his last sympathies were for the wife of his bosom,—not himself. His death has created a profound indignation throughout Europe, and Mexico will evermore rue the day when she ordered his butchery. France, that betrayed him from sheer intimidation, and the United States, that gave him into the hands of unrestrained assassins, have put blots on their banners whose colors will but grow bolder with time.

HEROINES.—During the seige of Queretaro the women of the city carried food and drink to the soldiers in the trenches, and spent much of their time with them, at the peril of their lives. Many thus fell victims to their conjugal devotion. One was shot through the breast by a bullet, which likewise killed the infant strapped to her breast. A second had her head taken off by a round shot; a third was killed by a bullet in the plaza.

The Prince of Wales has called upon the editor of *Punch*, requesting him to desist from caricaturing his mother, saying that he considered some things which had appeared in *Punch* as highly disrespectful to Her Majesty.

MARRIED,

In Henry county, Va., on the 25th. ult., W. L. SCOTT, Esq., of Greensboro, N. C., to Miss ELLA SMILES, youngest daughter of Col. P. P. FENN.

DIED.

On Wednesday, June 26th. at the Edwards' House, in Southbridge, Mass. very suddenly of inflammation of the bowels, GEORGE EUGENE WATERHOUSE, Son of M. Waterhouse, formerly of Raleigh, aged 20 years and 8 months.

At his residence, in Gates Co., N. C. on the 25th. ult. after a severe illness of three days, Capt. RICHARD H. L. BOND, in the 37th. year of his age. He was a useful citizen and a gallant man.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARD.

50 Kits Sweet White Lard, for family use, just received.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 10-286-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WEARING OF THE GRAY!

Cloth Binding	$4.00,
Sheep "	5.00,
Half Calf "	6.00,

This book is sold only by Agents. We are the sole Agents for Wake county and the city of Raleigh.

July 10-286-tf BRANSON, FARRAR & CO

TO FARMERS.

H. L. Emory & Son's Cotton Gins,
Eagle, " "
Brown, Clemmons & Co's. Georgia Cotton Gins
Daniel Pratts' reliable " "
Ingersoll's Cotton Press,
H. L. Emory & Son's Railway Horse Powers,
Hutchinson's Patent Cider and Wine Mill,
Scully's Cider and Wine Mill,
All kinds Leather and Gum Belting,
Plantation Bells,
Union and Doty's Washing machines,
Collins' Cast Steel Plows,
Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c.,

We are agents for the sale of all the above, and propose to sell at manufacturer's prices and warrant all we sell.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

BEG TO REFER TO
A. T. Mial, Wake Co.
D. Hinton, " "
G. W. Mordecai, " "
Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.
Col. J. M. Heck, Warren, Co.
Raleigh, N. C. July 10-286-tf
Standard and Progress.

COTTON GINS AND PRESSES.

MITCHELL, ALLEN, CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA, FOR HORACE L. Emery & Sons' Patent Universal Cotton Gins and Condensers.

This Gin has been selected by "The American" Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, being superior to all others in the market.

April 1-200-1t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY TERM, 1867.

In rem. On the matter of Romulus M. Saunder's will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that William J. Saunders, and Bradly T. Johnson, and his wife Jane Johnson, heirs at law of the testator, the said R. M. Saunders, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Semi-Weekly *Sentinel*, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the 3rd. Monday in August next, then and there to see proceedings in this matter and to make themselves parties thereto, if they shall see proper so to do.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd. Monday in May, A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

June 19-2aw6w

Henderson Collegiate Institute.

HENDERSON, N. C.

THE third session of this Institution will begin on the 15th. July 1867.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance, the balance on 1st. October:)

Primary Department, (Currency)	$20.00
Higher English	$25.00
Classical	30.00
Incidental Expenses	1.00

Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.50.

For Circular, address,

FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.
June 26-271-3tawlm Principal.

GREAT DOUBLE TRACK

NATIONAL ROUTE

TO THE WEST,

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROADS.

PERSONS wishing to travel or *Emigrate* to the *Western* and *South Western* States from this part of *North Carolina*, are informed, that permanent arrangments have been made between the above Rail Roads, by which Passengers can obtain through tickets, at the Office of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at RALEIGH*, to

St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinati, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Cleveland Ohio.
St. Josephs, Mo.
Cairo, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukie, Wis.
Detroit, Mich.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio.

and all Western and South Western Cities

Passengers goin West from Raleigh, via the *Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, can either take the Route, via. Portsmouth and Bay Line of Steamers to Baltimore, or the route, via Richmond & Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road*, to Washington City, where close connections are made with three Daily Express Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road for all Western Cities, leaving as follows:

LEAVE BALTIMORE,

Mail Train,	8.45, A. M.
Fast Line,	5.20, P. M.
Express train,	9.45, P. M.

LEAVE WASHINGTON CITY,

Mail Train,	7.45, A. M.
Fast Line	4.30, P. M.
Express Train,	8.45, P. M.

The advantages of this line over all others in Palace State Room Day and Night Cars, Saving in Time and distance, and so few changes of Cars, combine to render this the most pleasant and desirable Route, especially to Families, or Ladies Travelling Alone. There being but ONE Change of Cars between Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and but TWO to St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, and the principal Cities West and South.

From *five to ten Dollars* will be saved by purchasing *through tickets*, besides a great deal of *annoyance at Points* where *Cars and Baggage* are changed, whereas Passengers, holding *through tickets*, will get their *Baggage checked* through, and all transfers of *Passengers* and *Baggage* are made without any additional expense to the Passenger except the cost of through tickets. *Passengers* on *through tickets* can stop at *any point* on the route, as *through tickets are good until used.*

Passengers leaving Raleigh, Saturday morning, will not be detained at Baltimore or Washington on Sunday; they will take the Fast Line for the West in the afternoon.

LARGE PARTIES and FAMILIES, wishing to emigrate to the *Western* and *South Western States*, should address me, several weeks before starting, as a reduction will be made to Parties of ten full Passengers and upwards, if timely notice is given, besides receiving all further information.

For through Tickets, apply to J M. Pool, Gen. Ticket Agt. or to Ticket Agent Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, Raleigh N. C.

LOUIS ZIMMER,
Gen'l. Southern Ag't.,
Balt. & Ohio R. R.
JOHN L. WILSON,
Master of Transportation,
B. & O. R. R.
L. M. COLE,
Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.
B. & O. R. R.
July 9-285-ly

WM. H. CROW, GEN'L AGENT

OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRginia, South of the James: Takes pleasure in presenting the following official

ADDRESS TO THE

MEMBERS.

July 1st. Assetts $6,000,000,00.

There are at present about 700 gentlemen and ladies, citizens of North Carolina, who are members of the Ætna Life Insurance Company. Since I have been Agent in this State, I have paid out to lawful representatives of deceased members $23,000, and $5,000 more will be paid in a few days to the representatives of the late Col. Jno. F. Sanders, of Johnston Co., N. C.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

Ætna Life Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

MARCH, 1867.

We call especial attention to the success of the Ætna Life Insurance Company during the year 1866. We also have the satisfaction to state that its income during the months of January and February of this year has been double that of corresponding months of last year, while losses and expenses have been proportionally less. We hope to maintain this ratio of increase during the balance of this year, which will give your Company SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUAL REVENUE.—We appeal to each policy-holder to add his influence, and use every effort for the continued success of the Company, as upon this, and a wise and economical management, depend the amount of dividends to be returned to him.

The Officers and Agents of the Company have done, and are doing, everything in their power to make the ÆTNA THE GREATEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA. This we can and will do if you will give us your influence. You can do this by resolving to get some of your friends to insure in the Ætna, and if you cannot fully post them up, send their names to the Agent and he will take pleasure in calling upon them. By so doing, you can put your influence to practical use.

THE DIVIDEND FOR 1867 IS FIFTY PER CENT.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE ÆTNA LIFE, STOCK COMPANY.

YEAR.	POLICIES ISSUED.	RECEIPTS.
1861	589	$78,533,67
1862	804	94,878,07
1863	1,822	199,952,40
1864	4,577	980,755,52
1865	8,815	1,686,813,61
1866	14,032	3,521,930,80

At the same ratio of increase for balance of this year as up to March 1st. the business of 1867 will be, Policies 22,000. Receipts $7 000,000,00.

This rapid and unexampled progress has been attained in the face of the most energetic competition ever experienced. A few rival Companies and agents are making great efforts, by printed circulars (some of them anonymous) and otherwise, to disparage the Ætna Life Insurance Co., and check its progress. Its management is assailed, its plan of operations falsified, and the press employed to prejudice the public mind, destroy confidence, and retard the Company's rapidly increasing business.

These rivals profess great interest in behalf of the insuring public. Their conduct would be more in keeping with motives so unselfish and honorable, did they confine their remarks to the discussion of *principles*, rather than descend to the use of incorrect statements and abusive and slanderous attacks upon this Company. The false cloak so often used is too thin to hide their *real* motive, and the intended injury can do us no harm. The *success of the Ætna Life*, which is the *real* cause of this jealousy and bad temper, has been honorably obtained, and without assailing other institutions. *The names of rival Companies are not found in its circulars, nor a word to the prejudice of any particular Company*—Could we think any other course honorable, the past has been too successful to warrant a change in this regard, and enables us to advise *others* to depend entirely upon their *own merits* rather than try to build upon assumed faults of others.

Lest silence should be construed against us, we take this occasion, in our annual circular to Policy-holders, to say that, in our opinion, *their money* and our time are not for newspaper or other controversy, and while our Patrons and Friends may not expect us to publish special answers to attacks that may be made upon the Company, the officers and agents are ever ready and willing to give full and satisfactory information. In so doing, the *merits* of the Ætna Life are sufficient, and we have no occasion in return to assail others, use *their* errors as *our* shield, or endeavor to interfere with the relations existing between *other* Companies and *their* policy-holders.

Some rivals state that the Ætna pays a large amount of dividend to its Stockholders, in face of the reports of the Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts to the contrary (which can be seen at our office.)

The force of this statement of our rivals is also destroyed by the fact that very few Companies have so low ratio of expense and disbursements to income as the Ætna, (excluding dividends to Policy-holders,) and when we consider, in connection with this, that

1st. Over one-half of the Ætna's business for 1866 was *new* business;

2d. That the Ætna increased its business in a greater ratio than any other Company;

3d. That the principal expense in *Life Insurance* is upon *new* business;

It is evident that no Company can pay better dividends to Policy-holders, and few will ever, probably, equal the Ætna.

The entire profits on the Mutual plan, except six per cent. annually on capital, ($150,000,) belong to the insured, and are divided among them every year. See page 20 of pamphlet.

The Ætna offers to the insured, the following advantages over a *purely* mutual Company.

1st. The additional security of the CAPITAL.

2d. The GUARANTEE of its permanent *success* in the careful supervision of its bussiness by the directors and stockholders *which their pecuniary interest will secure.*

3rd. ECONOMY in management, as the general expenses of the Company are divided between the departments.

4th. All the benefits of dividends, and

5th. None of the liabilities usual in mutual insurance.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company has over 37,000 influential Members, well pleased with the Company, and an Annual Revenue of *over Three and One-half Millions of Dollars.*

It received over *Fourteen Thousand Members* in 1866.

It has a present ratio of increase which will give an accession of *Twenty-Two Thousand Members* and *Seven Millions of Dollars Income in 1867.*

It has over *Five Millions of Dollars* safely invested at interest.

It has nearly *One Million Dollars* surplus above all liabilities including present value of all Policies.

It pays *Fifty per cent.* annual Dividend to Policy-holders, *two years sooner* on Life Table than most leading Companies.

Of the entire business done by all the Life Companies reporting to the States of Massachusetts and New York, for the year 1866,

The Ætna issued nearly *one-tenth* of the entire number of Policies.

But one Company issued as great a number of New Polices as the Ætna in 1866, and in the two years of 1865 and 1866 combined, it exceeded even that one, and with *less per cent. disbursements* in losses and expenses.

The average increase was about 68 per cent. while the Ætna's was 120 per cent.

The per-centage of all disbursements for the years 1865 and 1866 combined, was less in the Ætna than in any other leading Company.

It *is just to all Companies*, in comparing the per cent. expense, to take into consideration the ratio of new business; for the larger the new business the greater the ratio of expense will naturally be for that year.

The average losses in the Companies were $13.32 to each $100 income. The Ætna's were only $8.73 to each $100 income.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR 1866.

Received for Premiums and Interest during year,	$3,556,236.70
Disbursements, Losses, Expenses and Taxes,	1,191,225.89
Increase in Assets,	$2,265,010 81
Assets, January, 1866,	2,036 823.05

Dividend, 1867---50 per cent.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1867, $4,401,833.86.
14,032 new policies were issued during the year 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

Taking into consideration the amount of dividends declared and paid to Policy-holders by the Ætna heretofore (50 per cent.), the time and manner of paying the same, the per cent. of losses and expenses to receipts, economy of management, care in selecting lives, increase of business, and ability to make and pay future dividends to the insured, the Ætna is equalled by few and surpassed by no Company.

"A policy of Life Assurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is time our people understood and practised more generally Life Assurance."—FRANKLIN.

AT THIS DAY the above is not only true, but a Life Policy is the CHEAPEST AND SAFEST way of making a certain provision for OLD AGE.

The Ætna makes Non-forfeiting Endowment Policies, payable in case of death; also, payable on attaining a specified age, thus making provision for *death and old age*. The premiums may be paid in one payment, or in five or ten annual payments until the policy is due. It is a good investment; for the policy-holder will receive a dividend for every year his policy exists, which will in some cases amount to more than the premiums paid the Company.

Policies issued upon all the other approved plans.

July 2-277-1w

FAMILY GROCERS.

IRISH POTATOES.

5 bbls. Jackson Whites, (selected for family use,) received to-day by

DOUGLAS BELL.

May 31-251-tf

BACON! BACON!!

3000 lbs. Baltimore and Virginia Sides are offered at low prices by

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 24-269-tf

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF fine white Meal, freshly ground.

JENKINS & PERRY.

June 21-267-tf

ALSO, a very nice lot of N. C. Hams sma family sizes.

JENKINS & PERRY.

June 21-267-tf

WE also, have just received a very Superior Chewing Tobacco. The lovers of the "Weed" would do well to try some of this.

JENKINS & PERRY.

June 21-267-tf

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

At DOUGLAS BELL'S.

June 7-256-tf

HERRINGS!!

10 Bbls. Cut Herring's,
5 Bbls. Gross Herrings,
10 Half Bbls. Roe Herrings, very cheap.

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 24-269-tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 Bbls. Flour, Patapsco Family
Baltimore Extra and Fine for sale by

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 24-269-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

10 Bbls. P. R. and refined Sugars,
5 Bbls. Molasses.

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 24-269-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST!!!

In consequence of the late accident and the untenable condition of my Store, I offer to the trade my entire stock at greatly reduced prices consisting in part of Choice Baltimore and Virginia Sides and Hams.

Flour of all grades,
Ten Barrels Molasses,
N. C. Herring Roe, Gross and Cut.
Coffee Rio, Laguyra and Java,
Wooden-ware and Hard-ware.

DOUGLAS BELL.

June 19-266-tf

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO!

We have just received a very choice article of

Extra Sun Cured Chewing Tobacco,

Superior to that announced a week ago. Try it by all means.

JENKINS & PERRY.

July 2-277-tf

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

Another lot PRIME CORN, just received, which will be sold at lowest market price, by

DOUGLAS BELL,
Market Square.

July 9-285-tf

HOES! WEEDING HOES! HILLING HOES!

Twelve Dozen "Elwell's" WEEDING AND HILLING HOES, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, for sale at reduced price, by

DOUGLAS BELL,
Market Square.

July 9-285-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LACY'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The exercises of this School will be resumed 18th. July 1866. Session of twenty weeks. Every effort will be made to give boys a thorough preparation for College or business. Terms, half in advance.

MRS. LACY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on the 18th. July 1867. Session of twenty weeks. Terms as heretofore. Payment half in advance.

July 9-285-td

MASON'S PATENT

FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,
For Sale by the single one, or dozen.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 12-260-tf With HART & LEWIS.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The Fifth Session of my school will commence on Monday, 15th July, and continue to 15th Dec., 1867.

Monthly payment will be required.

JNO. T. WOMBLE.
Raleigh, July 2-277-3ts.*

BRASS PAD LOCKS, FOR DOG COLLARS.

J BROWN,
June 29-271-tf With HART & LEWIS.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

OPEN JUNE 1.

This favorite and delightful watering-place, having undergone thorough renovation, is prepared to receive visitors. The owners have made every effort in the outfit and equipment to render the place more than ever attractive to those in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health. It may be confidently claimed for them that they have in a great many cases relieved and in many more cases cured, the following diseases: SCROFULA, and many chronic CUTANEOUS diseases; CHRONIC THRUSH, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS OF KIDNEY and BLADDER, and PILES; and, in connection with the Hot Baths, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

As an appetizer, a tonic, and general restorative to an enfeebled constitution, it is perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietors have engaged for the approaching season

A VERY SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC,

both for the LAWN and the BALL-ROOM.

THE BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS,

both for ladies and gentlemen, will be found in more complete order than ever before.

From the very extensive preparations now making at all the leading Virginia Springs, a heavy travel is anticipated, and, we think, will be attracted. It shall be the aim of the undersigned to keep their establishment FULLY UP TO THE FOREMOST; and they hope to see a renewal of the social re-unions which in former years lent such a charm to these mountain retreats.

Passengers by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at GOSHEN Depot. Eight (8) miles of staging over a smooth road lands them at the Springs.

BOARD, $3.50 PER DAY; $80 PER MONTH.

We have secured the efficient services of Captain WILLIAM H. SALE, so long and favorably known to the public, in connection with these Springs.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond;
A. B. RUCKER, Lynchburg;
COLEMAN & ROGERS, Baltimore;
HEGEMAN & CO., New York;
Agents for sale of the Water and Mass or Salts.
May 25-246-6w

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A square will be hereafter estimated at 13 minion lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates over-speading with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co., make an important announcement to farmers.

Lard: Pulliam, Jones & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Fayetteville Street.

Agricultural Implements, Labor-saving Pumps, &c: Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Bill Williams, colored, charged with making an assault upon Ned Bryant, colored. Returned to the County Court.

A. Roust, Co. E. 8th. Infantry U. S. T., arrested, for being in the City without a pass, on Davie St. Lodged in the Guard House and turned over to the military authorities.

Green Ferrell, white, arrested for an assault upon M. Elanger, white. Returned to the County Court.

THE MARKET—Continues rather poorly supplied with fresh meats; though there has been an improvement within a few days.—Country produce, and provisions of all kinds, command higher prices than at the same time in almost any previous year.

ABOUT TREES.—Raleigh goes by the *soubriquet* of the "City of Oaks," though the oak is by no means the predominating tree with us. We have many of these glorious monarchs of the forest, on our public squares particularly, but the elm is the prevailing shade tree,—and a luxury and an ornament it is. If as much care is taken with their preservation, as the "forefathers of the hamlet" took with their planting, these trees will long continue to constitute the attractive charm of appearance to our *rus in urbe*.

We observe that our City Postmaster, with commendable taste and forethought, has planted on the government square, on which the office is located, some valuable specimens of shade and ornamental trees.—One specimen,—we do not know the technical name,—with elephantine leaves, is a curiosity in arboriculture, though we have observed several of them, of late years, in various parts of the City.

"Be aye stickin' in a tree," said the Laird of Dumbiedikes; "'twill be growin' while you are sleepin'"

STATE ITEMS.

——The Rev. P. H. Dalton has been installed as the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, N. C. The Rev. Chas. Phillips, Professor of Mathematics in our State University, presided and delivered an able and interesting charge.

——The Rev. Joel W. Tucker, Pastor of the Methodist Church, at Wilson, delivered the literary address before the graduating class of the Goldsboro' Female College, on Thursday last.

——The Warrenton *Courier* is to be issued semi-weekly about the first of August.

——The Wilson *Carolinian* has been greatly enlarged,—a flattering evidence of merited success.

——The colored people of Washington, Beaufort County, celebrated the Fourth by a procession, &c. They were addressed by Judge Warren, F. B. Satterthwaite, Maj. Thos. S. Sparrow, and several colored orators. The speeches, our informant states, were all very conservative and well-timed. Maj. Sparrow's effort is spoken of as peculiarly happy, and his allusions to the evils of secret political societies were well received.

——Garland E. Allen, Esq., has retired from the Washington *Index*, having disposed of his interest therein to Lewis Satterthwaite, Esq. There will be no change in the sentiments of the paper. Mr. Allen will shortly resume his editorial labors in another field.

——The First National Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend of six per cent for the last six months.

——The Commencement exercises of Davidson College will begin on the 12th inst., and continue up to the 18th.

——Independence Day was celebrated by the freedmen of Lincolnton,—from twelve to fifteen hundred being present.—They were addressed by Mr. Tourgee, who delivered a vindictive harangue, which was most effectively replied to by David Schenck, Esq. The *Courier* says:

"We will not attempt to report the speech made by Mr. Schenck, as we hope to secure a copy for publication. We cannot do him justice in a mere abstract. Suffice it to say, that the paper figures presented by Mr. Tourgee, in his effort, were literally destroyed by the manly, eloquent, convincing and overpowering arguments and oratory of Mr. Schenck.

At the close of Mr. Schenck's remarks, Mr. Tourgee attempted a rejoinder (which is unusual and in very bad taste,) but it was mainly apologetic and explanatory."

At sun-rise, a mysterious and insulting placard was found suspended in a conspicuous place, which, after consultation, was removed, and, by order of the Mayor, the Federal flag was hoisted. Says the *Courier* again:

"On investigation, it was found that the objectionable placard, with its significant signs and marks, had been put up by a negro, one of the Red Strings. We give the description:

A triangle, in heavy black lines, enclosing the letter B., Red Strings at corners, and bearing the objectionable sentiment, "To the Death."

The above was calculated to excite the most orderly citizen, yet the intended insult was borne with dignity, and no disorder resulted. But, had it been perpetrated by a Southern gentleman, we have no doubt severe punishment would be meted out to him."

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

A NEW SOVEREIGNTY.

Instead of the prospect of the representation of the Southern States being improved by their endeavors to carry out, in good faith, the reconstruction bill, that of the border States is beginning to be assailed, and the arcs of aggression upon civil liberty extended. Although Kentucky furnished eighty-eight thousand troops to the Union army, and not half that number to the Confederate army, yet it was boldly asserted by Mr. Logan, that Kentucky had shown herself disloyal during and since the rebellion, and that therefore the Kentucky delegation must go before the committee on elections and let their loyalty be tested.

Loyalty, like liberty, is a much abused word. Loyalty to the Constitution may be good for impeachment, while loyalty to the party, in utter disregard of the Constitution, will cover a multitude of sins. When a member of Tennessee can be admitted who has been enrolled in the Confederate armies, but is loyal to party, and members from Kentucky are kept out who, if not loyal to party, have always been loyal to the country; when a partisan majority assumes to admit or exclude the representatives of the people according as they agree or disagree with the opinions of the majority, a precedent is established which sounds an alarm to every State in the Union, and ought to array the outraged public sentiment of every community, which values its independence and freedom, against an aggression upon republican institutions which is almost without a parrollel even in these days of revolutionary innovation. They will see in this act a distinct announcement that loyalty to radical domination is the only tenure by which their constitutional rights are to be held and exercised. The public opinion of the country will never, it is hoped, consent to the establishment of a new sovereignty in the shape of a Congressional majority, demanding of the citizen, upon penalty of disfranchisement, that allegiance which is due only to the Constitution. If this principle of action can be applied to one State it may be applied to another, and so it must come home to the citizens of all.

From the National Intelligencer.

DANGER FORESHADOWED.

After a short recess, the fell purposes which at the close of the last session of Congress were indignantly repudiated by leading Republicans in both houses are now unblushingly avowed. The determination is expressed to apply to all the loyal States the same unconstitutional legislation that has been forced at the point of the bayonet upon the South.

Let the people of the Northern and Western States beware how they yield one single constitutional right to these unscrupulous usurpers of political power. If they yield this point, they will soon find themselves bound hand and foot, and reduced to the pitiable condition of their Southern neighbors. These cormorants of political power will not be satisfied with negro suffrage in the North. This is simply the entering wedge. Once acknowledge their power to control the question of suffrage in the States, and before another year expires they will be found, like Napoleon in France, and Maximilian in Mexico, compelling in all the States of the North, the election of their candidates at the point of the bayonet, and making the people pay for the maintainance of the military force thus required. Again we warn the people of the North and West to beware the trap set for them.

A CHOLERA REMEDY OF SOME REPUTE.—A New Orleans paper gives the following remedy for cholera. It is the prescription of Dr. William B. Lindsey, an eminent physician, and was used with success in 1832 and 1849:

Ten ounces of French Brandy.
Ten drachms Essence of Peppermint.
Ten drachms Ethereal Tincture of Valerian.
Ten drachms Spirits of Camphor.
Ten drachms Tincture of Red Pepper.
Seven drachms Tincture of Opium.
Five drachms Tincture of Catechu.
Two ounces Syrup of Ginger.

Small doses, say from ten to thirty drops after each discharge from the bowels, will generally check common diarrhœa. In cases of an actual attack of cholera, doses varying in quantity from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every five, ten or twenty minutes, according to the age of the patient and the violence of the attack, will soon check the disease.

Mr. Kimball, President of the late Maine Democratic State Convention, says that "taxation must be taken from the shoulders of the poor man and placed upon the rich, where it belongs."

Begging has been reduced to a science in Columbia, S. C. The latest application was from a little girl on the street corner who earnestly pleaded for a "chaw o' terbacco for her sick and dying mother."

SODA WATER AND MEDICINE.—A Washington druggist was recently arrested for selling soda water on Sunday. Several physicians testified that it was a medicine, and the case was dismissed.

The Duke of Norfolk (Sheridan's friend) was much attached to the bottle. On a masquerade night he asked Foote "what new character he should go in?" "Go sober," said Foote.

The President has tendered the Governorship of our recent purchase from Russia to Hon. Benjamin Stark, of New London, Conn., lately a Democratic Senator from Oregon.

Dr. A. N. Talley, of Columbia, has been elected a Professor in the School of Medicine, and Gen'l A. C. Haskell, of Abbeville Professor of law, in the South Carolina University.

A negro tournament took place in Harrisonburg, Virginia, last week, and wound up with a free fight. The successful knight was put in the calaboose, and therefore did not crown his queen.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis was at the concert given in Montreal in honor of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

Bismarck does not at all resemble General Butler, as some papers stated; on the contrary, he is respectable looking.

The Masonic procession in Boston contained 8,899 Masons in full regalia, and 49 bands of music, with 459 musicians.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Tuesday Afternoon Dispatches.

REGISTRATION IN DISTRICT NO 2.

CHARLESTON, July 9, M.

The following semi-official announcement is published this morning: Gen. Sickles has been directed not to begin registration in this military District until Congress shall have determined more explicitly who are entitled to be registered. It is presumed that Congress will extend the time for the completion of registration in the Carolinas until October or November.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 9, M.

Cotton dull. Uplands 26¼.
Naval stores quiet. Spirits Turpentine 58.
Stocks heavy. 5-20 coupons of '62 111¼. Georgia 7s. 84. Money 5@6. Gold 1,38¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 9, M.

Cotton very dull. Sales 7,000 bales Uplands 11½. Orleans 11.

LONDON, July 9, M.

Consols 94¼. Bonds 73

Wednesday Morning Dispatches.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9, P. M.

The *Times* has a special from Houston, giving a detailed account of the execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia.

Neither of them was bound or blind-folded, nor was any indignity offered, as reported.

Maximilian, before being shot, recapitulated the causes which brought him to Mexico; denied the authority of the court which sentenced him; and hoped that his blood would stop the effusion of blood in Mexico. He called the Sergeant of the Guard, gave him a handful of gold, and requested the favor that he should aim at his heart. Five balls entered his breast, but the effect was not immediately fatal; when two soldiers were called out, who shot him in the side.

Miramon spoke from paper,—stating that the only regret he felt in dying was, that if the Liberals should remain in power his children would be pointed at as the descendants of a traitor.

Mejia made no address.

Much dissatisfaction and grief were manifested by the spectators.

The sword of Maximilian was presented to Juarez, by Escobedo, in the government palace.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 9, P. M.

SENATE.—The Judiciary reconstruction bill was taken up. The day was consumed in arguing whether the Commanders should be allowed to appoint civilians to vacant State offices.

Adjourned without definite action.

In the *House* the reconstruction bill was resumed. The sixth section was modified by striking out the words, "or unless he shall consent to be relieved," and inserting instead, "or in arrest for an offence punishable by dismissal from the army, or else qualified by sickness from the performance of his duties." The bill passed as modified, by Yeas 119, Nays 31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs. Adams, Archer, Barnes, Eldridge, Getz, Glossbrenner, Holman, Hotchkiss, Marshall, McCullough, Morgan, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Noel, Phelps, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Stegreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Van Aiken, Van Trump and Wood.

SANTA ANNA.

WASHINGTON, July 9—P. M.

The Mexican legation has official information regarding Santa Anna's arrest, contradictory of the statement that he was forcibly taken from the Virginia.

PRUSSIAN MINISTER—REVENUE—SURRATT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, July 9—P. M.

Baron Von Geroldt, the Prussian Minister, left to-day for home His successor is expected shortly.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $555,000.

The Internal Revenue collections this year, compared with last, show a falling off of nearly $6,500,000.

The court was engaged most of the day in discrediting John Lee. Several witnesses said they would not believe him on oath.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA—ADMIRAL TUCKER.

RICHMOND, July 9, P. M.

The colored majority in registration to-day is 250.

The accounts from the Southwestern part of the State, and the Valley, show large majorities for the whites.

Admiral Tucker, late of the Peruvian Navy, has been appointed by the Peruvian Government to take charge of an expedition to explore the Amazon River.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 9, P. M.

Cotton heavy. Sales 800 bales 26¼.
Flour more active, State $6,70@10,90. Southern $9,40@15,30.
Corn firm. Western mixed $1 09.
Pork closed decidedly lower. Sales 6,500 bbls. $22.
Stocks active. Money 5@6. Gold $1,38¼. 5-20 coupons of '62 111¼.

BALTIMORE, July 9—P. M.

Cotton dull and nominal. Wheat scarce and higher—New White $2,62@3,60; Red $2,75@3,00. Corn firmer and scarce—White $1,12; Yellow $1,10; Western Mixed $1,02.

Bacon Shoulders 10½@11. Clear Sides 13½@13¾. Mess Pork 22,75@23.

WILMINGTON, July 9, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine 51. Rosin steady, $2,60@3,50.

LIVERPOOL, July 9, P. M.

Cotton very dull. Middling Uplands 10½; Orleans 10 15-16. Common Rosin 7s. Fine 12s.

LONDON, July 9, P. M.

Consols 94¼. Bonds 73.

——OLD TIMES COME AGAIN.—On the 4th of July a large number of freedmen were in town, and it made one think of old times to see some of them enjoying themselves by fiddling and dancing on the street. Although the thermometer stood at about 94, they danced until the perspiration oozed through their coats. The female dancers stood it remarkably well, considering the dust and heat, and seemed to be pleased with the dexterous performance of the new voters.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The returns of registration in many counties in Virginia show that while the negroes generally have registered, the whites have neglected or refused to do so, thus giving the ascendency to the colored vote. If those who are entitled to register and vote, permit their stubbornness and passions to deprive them of the privilege, they will certainly have no right hereafter to complain of "negro rule." The present difficulties must be settled and the States restored to the Union, and if white people don't assist in the matter, it will be done by the colored people alone. White men who allow their stubbornness to prevent them from voting will find out their mistake when too late.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A WITTY SCHENCK.—Mr. Schenck proposes to return thanks to Petroleum Nasby and Mr. Stanbery for the assistance which they have afforded the President in carrying out his policy. This is an unfortunate reference for Mr. Schenck. Everybody will at once recall the fact that General Schenck, at Vienna, afforded Mr. Lincoln the same kind or assistance in suppressing the rebellion that Nasby gives Mr. Johnson in suppressing Schenck's.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MOCKERY.—Two citizens of Charleston fought a duel recently. One was killed.—The survivor was arrested and tried before Judge Moses and the Jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," although it was not denied that the prisoner had killed his antagonist in a duel. Such mockery in a Court of Justice, so-called, is disgraceful.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—At a circus performance last evening, Elias White, the lion king, while in a cage of ferocious beasts, was attacked by a male lion, inflicting several wounds. He was rescued by the circus men with iron bars.

The Memphis, Tennessee, papers state that a policeman in that city arrested a man some days ago, and on his way to the station house the prisoner called his captor an ugly name. He was accordingly shot and killed.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE POPE.—A correspondent at Rome describes the personal appearance of the Pope:—"I met him the other day on the Via Angelica, a pleasant shady street that runs out north under the walls of the Vatican, where he had gone, as is his wont, to take an evening drive. He generally drives out between five and six o'clock, goes out a few hundred rods, and then dismounts and walks. I saw him walk over a mile, and then he disappeared from sight, still walking, while his carriage followed slowly on behind. He walks with the totter peculiar to age, and yet with not a little rapidity and energy. I am bound to say Pius IX. has the pleasantest face I have seen in Europe; his good nature amounts almost to a weakness, and his hesitation is said to give his councillors much trouble."

The Montgomery (Ala.,) *Mail* has a novel standard of gentility. It says: "For whatever we have written or may write reflecting upon the conduct of individuals, the editors of the *Mail* hold themselves entirely responsible, and will probably answer any demand for satisfaction, coming from any one who has a clean shirt and has not been in the penitentiary."

COPENHAVERS.—Of forty-five white voters who registered in the fourth magisterial district, in Smythe county, whose name commenced with C. twenty-three of them were Copenhavers. What a family for one neighborhood, to say nothing about the women and children!

BELLE BOYD.—This lady, who acquired a world-wide reputation during the late war as the "Confederate heroine," and who has been sojourning in our midst during the past few months, will leave shortly to fill a number of engagements in the theatres of the Eastern and Western cities.—*Martinsburg New Era.*

The New Orleans *Republican*, in speaking of a boy recently born in a street car in that city, says:

Who knows but the boy thus unceremoniously introduced may yet live to be President, or even reach the eminence of a military district commander.

What's the use of trying to discourage the little fellow thus early in life?

Lafayette Washington, a colored man in Wythe county, is a strong conservative, and makes telling speeches. He says of one Mr. Marsh, a white Radical, that he is like the potato hills made by a boy whose father complained that they were too small—he is small enough, but there is a dunged sight of dirt in him.

Fred. Douglas arrived in Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon, and was met at the wharf by a delegation who took him in charge. Strange to say, no white sharks were in the delegation, which would seem to indicate that the blacks have dismissed them, and have resolved to act for themselves.

Among those who had their names recorded on Tuesday, in Lynchburg, on the books of the registrar, was the venerable Bishop Early. He has thus set an example of wisdom and discretion in this matter, as in many others, which it would be well for all who can to follow.

Upwards of two millions of acres of land belonging to citizens of Mississippi were forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes during the years '61, '62, '63 and '64.

The editor of the Charlottesville (Va.,) *Chronicle* says he slept in a room with a farmer the other night, who kept such a grunting, that he asked him whether he had the toothache. "No," he said, "but he was afraid the wheat would rust."

It is said the gentleman who issued, recently, a soul-stirring appeal for the organization of the Ohio wool-growers, to aid in fixing up the tariff on wool, never owned a sheep in his life.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Gent's ready made CLOTHING and FURNISHING Goods,

AT COST

For thirty days only,

at M. ROSENBAUM'S.

July 2-277-tf

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Only two more cases of those find CALF BOOTS at $4,00.

at M. ROSENBAUM'S.

July 2-277-tf

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,

April 6-305-1yday Troy, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

The next Session of Mrs. HOWELL'S Select School will commence July 18th, 1867.

English Branches Music, French and Latin will be thoroughly taught.

For particulars, address,

MRS. V. C. HOWELL,

July 9-285-eod1w Raleigh, N. C.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NORTH AMERICA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

—o—

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY IS upon the Mutual benefit system—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.

Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewed premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.

No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.

Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.

Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.

Our dividend, January 1st. 1866, was 45 per cent.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.

The per centage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 251 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

For insurance in this Company apply to

F. H. CAMERON,

Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington.

or

SEATON GALES,

July 4-280-eod3m Agent for Raleigh.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

REV. D. R. BRUTON, A. M., PRESIDENT, and Professor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

JOHN M. DAVIS, A. M., Professor in Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

——, Professor in Natural Sciences.

Mrs. NANNIE S. DAVIS, Teacher in English Literature and Assistant in Music.

Miss THEO. A. WELFARE, Teacher of French and Assistant in English.

Miss CARRIE M. BUTCHER, Teacher in Music.

——, Teacher in Oil Painting, Drawing &c.

Mrs. M. W. DAVIS, Matron.

The Fall Term of the next Collegiate year will commence on Thursday, 30th. of July, and close 20 weeks thereafter.

For Catalogue, giving full particulars, address the President.

June 28-274-4w

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON N. C.

THE *fifty third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.

The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly seas n.

Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MARSHALL, Mrs. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. Wm. HODGES, D. D.

June 21-267-tf2m

KITTRELLS SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE,

(*WITHIN TWO HOURS RIDE OF RALEIGH, AND A HALF MILE OF KITTRELL'S DEPOT, RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.*)

THE next Session will open on the 17th. July. The Catalogue for the past scholastic year shows 178 boarders, which fact speaks for itself as to the popularity of the School.

Terms moderate and accommodating. Every room has been renewed. New mattresses &c., &c. C. B. RIDDICK, President.

Kittrells Springs, N. C.

June 21-267-1m*

YADKIN COLLEGE AND B. F. SEMINARY,

Davidson County, N. C.

THE above Institutions will open, in buildings a mile apart, August 1st. 1867.

The President of the Institutions will be assisted by the necessary Teachers.

The duties of the two schools are positively distinct.

Students can board with private families, if they prefer. Our boarding-houses and offices have been re-arranged, so as to insure comfort.

Books, clothing, &c., kept on hand, near by, for accommodation at a small per cent.

The President hopes to be able to enter ten young men from ten different counties for the next session, and perhaps longer, and wait with them until they can pay by teaching or otherwise. They must be over twenty, sound in body, and willing to observe certain rules, a copy of which they will receive on application.

EXPENSES FOR A SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition, from $5.00 to $20 00. Payment in advance.
Board, $45.00.
Entrance, $1,00.
Board is $10.00, if paid by the month.
For further information, address,

Rev. G. W. HIGGS, A. M.

July 3-278-dawwlawtw. President.

MISS MANGUM'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The tenth Session of Miss Mangum's School for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, will commence on the 1st. of August, 1867.

For Circulars, address,

Miss M. P. MANGUM,

Care of Dr. J. F. CAIN,

June 12-269-6w Hillsboro, N. C.

FRANKLINTON MALE ACADEMY,

Will resume duties on 22d. July 1867. Tuition per session from $14 to $31.

Board per month $12 to $15. For Circulars address, GEO. W. NEAL, A. M. Principal.

June 27-272-tf

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

The Fall Session will begin July 8th. 1867.

TERMS, (per Session of 21 weeks:) Board with the Principals (washing, lights and towels not included) $75,00

English Tuition, 20,00

Latin, Greek and French, each extra 5,00

Circulars sent on application.

M. S. DAVIS, } Principals.

H. E. SHEPHERD, }

June 14-262-tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK, PRINCIPALS.

The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 26th. July, and continue twenty weeks.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 5-253-3m*

DR. WILSON'S SCHOOL,

MELVILLE, ALAMANCE Co., N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence July 18th.

For circular, apply to either of the Principals.

REV. A. WILSON, D. D., } Principals.

DR. JNO. WILSON, }

June 14-262-2awlwdaw

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. H. G. HILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE Fall Session opens Thursday, the 25th. July 1867.

Circulars forwarded upon application.

June 19-265-2awtw

BELMONT SCHOOL,

Granville County, N. C.

The FALL SESSION of 1867 begins July 11th.

Boys arriving at Henderson, N. C. at the proper time, will find prompt conveyance.

For Circulars, address,

E. H. GRAVES,

June 28-275-2wdaswlm Oxford, N. C.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT, aided by a corps of twenty Instructors, including a Professor of Law.

The next session will begin on 3rd. Thursday in September, and end on 3rd. Thursday in June.

Lexington may be reached by stage from Staunton or Goshen on the Virginia Central Rail Road; from Lynchburg by canal, or by stage from Lynch's on the Va. & Tenn. Rail Road.

For further particulars apply to Clerk of the Faculty for Catalogue.

July 2-276-5w

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,

FRANKLIN Co., N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth Wednesday* in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample. Terms reasonable. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

F. M. JONES,

June 19-266-tf President.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE,

VERY FINE BLACKBERRY WINE,

made last year.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 5-281-tf Wholesale Grocers

CORN.

1,500 Bushels Corn for sale.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 1-276-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SUPERIOR N. C. WHISKEY,

In Bbls and Cases, of the make of Nick Williams and others.

N. C. Family Flour, Dried Peaches and Apples, Fresh Mountain Butter, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 8-256-tf Wholesale Grocers.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 Barrels Yadkin Co., Rye Whiskey,
20 " Five and ten gallon Kegs, "
10 Barrels selected Corn, "
10 " Rectified "
5 " Apple Brandy,
80 Gals. Scuppernong Wine,
40 " Old Madeira "
40 " Sherry "
25 " Old Cognac Brandy,
25 " Rose Gin "
40 Cases Stagch Wine,
20 Baskets Champagne,
5 Casks 40 doz. Knox & Son's Sparkling Ale,
10 Cases Haw River Rye Whiskey,

All of above we know to be good and we will sell to suit the times.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Commission Merchants.

Raleigh, June 18-264-tf

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!! HERRINGS!!!

50 Barrels N. C. Cut Herrings,
50 " No. 1, Gross Herrings, Norfolk Inspection,
10 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Just received and for sale by

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 1-276-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

The next general meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 15th. inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. W. VASS,

July 8-285-tf Sec'y.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

Warm weather has come at last, and, with it 10,000 FANS OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

PAPERED, SILVERED, LINEN, FOLDING AND POCKET FANS.

We have bought out a Frenchman, who lately failed in New York, and we can now sell you a better Fan at 15c. than you ever bought before at 50c.

Call AND PROVOKE A BREEZE!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

May 30-250-tf

A SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Lady, who has experience in teaching, desires to obtain a situation as Teacher of the English branches in a Family School, or as an assistant. The best testimonials will be given.

Address the

EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.

June 19-265-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS FOR SALE.

ON THE 15TH. DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, WE shall sell, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the celebrated watering place known as

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

and 56¼ acres of land attached, situated in Stokes County, North Carolina, three miles from the capital of the county.

This valuable property is in the midst of the most picturesque and romantic scenery in America. The salubrity of the climate and virtue of the water are too well known to need comment. Fit and suitable accomodations for FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS. For further information apply to M. W. Smallwood, Rich-Square, Northampton county, N. C.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twelve months credit, bond and approved security with interest from date, title retained till purchase money paid.

M. W. SMALLWOOD, } Trustees.

JOHN TILLERY, }

July 6-283-td

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS.

—o—

PROPRIETORS:

WM. A. HURD, Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY, Spottswood Hotel, Richmond.

—o—

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES, IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.

July 4-280-3m

FOR SALE

THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT BELONGING to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in the City of Raleigh, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th. day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

TERMS: One third Cash; residue in three equal instalments of six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with interest from day of sale. Bonds with approved security, will be required and title retained until the whole purchase money is paid. The Bank reserves the privilege of making one bid.

C. DEWEY,

July 9-285-2awtd Agent.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors on and after the 1st of June 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,

GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,

MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, *via* stages.

HOT SPRINGS,

HEALING SPRINGS, and

BATH ALUM SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,

(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)

Route *via* Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.

Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-250-4m*

LIFE INSURANCE.

ASSETS OVER

$15.000.000,00

INCOME OVER $6.500,000.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

The Largest Life Insurance Company in the World!

IT HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars all belong to the Policy holders, which now exceed 14,000, and not withstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, there is now a surplus of over 6,000,000.00. It has had, through its entire history, the smallest average expenses, and, therefore, is the safest and cheapest Life Insurance Company in existence.

"That Company in which the average expenses are the lowest and the rate of interest obtained on investments is the highest (other things being equal,) affords life insurance at the least cost; also that Company is the safest in which the largest number is insured."

THAT COMPANY IS THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

This Company gives the Policy holder a credit or forbearance of one half his premium, and in case of early death, the dividends will always equal the number of out-standing credits.

All policies non-forfeitable by their terms. No extra charge made on policy holders living in this State.

SAMUEL D. WAIT,

General Agent for N. C.

Office with P. P. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.

June 15-261-1m

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,

AND

BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c., also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	34
" Clarendon	5
" Commerce	45
" Fayetteville	9
" Lexington	14
" " at Graham	23
" North Carolina	45
" Rutboro'	40
" Thomasville	50
" Wadesborough	33
" Washington	13
" Wilmington	22
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial Bank Wilmington	22
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	25

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

(From the Southern Cultivator.)

COTTON SEED AS A SOURCE OF FERTILITY.

In the April number of the *Cultivator*, an inquirer asks the questions: "Suppose a man has 1,000 bushels of cotton seed, in what way would they most benefit his crop, put out to seed or fed to hogs put up in a covered pen and kept supplied with straw and leaves? Would he not get the full benefit of his seed and manure, and several thousand pounds of pork besides, to pay for the trouble of cooking the seed, hauling in the trash, and hauling out the more bulky manure?"

There can be no question that cotton seed is more valuable as food for hogs, cattle and sheep, saving their droppings properly, than for manure applied directly to the field. At the same time, the best way to prepare and feed cotton seed, with a view to utilize all of its nutritive and fattening properties, is a matter that deserves discussion. This seed contains an excess of oil as compared with its flesh-forming principles. Oil is nearly valueless as a fertilizer, but valuable, rightly used, for making fat bacon, beef and mutton. It is, however, not unlikely, that expressed and sold for other purposes, it may be worth more than for feeding farm stock. By hulling seed and expressing the oil, a more concentrated article of food, or fertilizer that may be drilled in with a machine, can be obtained. The hull has little value, either as food or manure. Every planter has not a hulling machine, nor is there an oil press near by to prepare cotton seed in the best manner. Until these advantages are within his reach, he must study and practice the art of producing something like a pound of fat bacon from every pound of cotton seed oil at his command. This result can only be achieved by giving to the business of producing meat and fertility on the plantation far more attention than is now generally done. Hoping to do good, and wishing not to give offense, I remark that the capital, industry, and talent of the South, have been much devoted to the work of wearing out the primitive fruitfulness of the soil, steadily enlarging the area in fenceless old fields, and constantly turning a cold shoulder to every science, art and practice that aims to increase the elements of crops in all land under fence or cultivation. Twenty years ago, this pen urged the readers of the Southern Cultivator, through its editorial columns, to unite sound stock-husbandry with legitimate planting as the best way to accumulate the essential constituents of cotton, grain and grasses, in the most needy soils. The careful study and observation of two decades, aided by some practice, have confirmed the opinion that it is alike practicable and profitable to cover the present general nakedness of the land with nutritious recuperative herbage, and soon obliterate all gullies and galled places. How grass and a thick, unctious greensward rapidly and certainly impart fruitfulness to ground that was once poor and naked, I will not stop to point out. If grass did not, in the perfect economy of Infinite Wisdom, draw the elements of rich manure from water, earth and air, it would be impossible for farm stock to form their bones, flesh and nerves from grass; for these are fertilizers of known powers and value. If we can make grass grow on our old and new fields, we have at once the raw material for an almost unlimited supply of grain, provisions, wool and cotton, simply because from grass we can easily extract the most concentrated and effective manures, and with these, raise cotton-seed so plentifully, that every farmer may have a "thousand bushels." It is assuming a good deal to assume that quantity as common at this time on plantations. By raising cotton seed with reference in part to its value for feeding purposes and as a fertilizer, there will be more clear profit on the lint, and a benefit done to the farm in place of an injury. Such planting will pay as permanent operation.

Oats and peas abound in flesh-forming substances, in which cotton seed is deficient. Hence, if a farmer were to boil 50 pounds of cotton seed, 50 pounds of peas, 50 pounds of oats together for hogs, the compound, well mixed, would be more economical and profitable food than 150 pounds of either boiled and fed alone; while the manure would be improved in quality by the combination compared with cotton. Oats and peas, are easily raised, and their straw, properly cured and housed, are valuable in raising farm stock. Suppose a farmer has a piece of low ground where water accumulates more or less from higher land and evaporates. By this evaporation, it unavoidably leaves agricultural salts behind, which it held in solution. This surface, planted partly in cotton, and partly in corn, peas and oats, would yield up its agricultural salts to these growing crops. Their seeds in the mass, would contain not a little of the fertilizing atoms known to science and farm practice. They will, therefore, make, if duly husbanded and applied, any common poor upland yield remunerating crops of wheat, clover, cotton, timothy or corn.—Now, it would be bad economy to apply grain and cotton seed directly to this poor upland as manure, but let the farmer cook these seeds properly and extract what meat he can, and carefully apply the large residue as rich, unwashed food of plants. There are many conditions of poor soils in which the fertilizers, from the seeds named, will produce more corn, cotton, oats and peas than grew on the first named field. This would be impossible, did not the same All-wise and Almighty power that gives to one seed the functions and properties that develop a thousand seeds, make manure equally reproductive for the sustenance of corn, and other plants. As the vegetable and animal kingdom for support, it is obvious that nature's base in this grand affair is equal, in all respects, to the whole vitalized superstructure. No man can properly claim to be a good practical planter or farmer at this day, who has not carefully studied the reproductive force which exists in the mineral elements of plants and animals.

LEGEND OF A MUSKET.—Mark Twain tells the following story by a fellow passenger, who being bantered about his timidity, said he had never been scared since he loaded an old Queen Ann's musket for his father once, whereupon he related the following:

"You see, the old man was trying to learn me how to shoot blackbirds and beasts that tore up the young corn, and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a little single-barrel shot-gun, and the old man carried an old Queen Anne's musket that weighed a ton, and made a report like a thunder clap, and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the old musket sometimes, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down, and thought I'd try her one rifle, any how, and so I took her to the hired man and asked him to load her, because the old man was out in the fields. Hiram said: "Do you see them marks on the stock—an X and a V on each side of the Queen's crown? Well, that means 10 balls and 5 slugs—that's her load."

"But how much powder?"

"Oh," he says, "it don't matter; put in three or four handfuls."

So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had sense enough to see that, and started out. I levelled her on a good many blackbirds, but every time I went to pull the trigger, I shut my eyes and weakened. I was afraid of her kick. Toward sundown I fetched up at the house, and there was the old man on the porch.

"Been out hunting, have ye?"

"Yes sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything, sir—didn't shoot her off. I was afraid she'd kick.

"Gimme the gun!" the old man says, as mad as sin.

And he took aim at a sapling on the other side of the road, and I began to drop back out of danger. And the next minute I heard an earthquake, and the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning round on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark flying from that old sapling like there was a hail storm! The old man's shoulder was set back four inches, and his jaw turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for three days. Cholera, nor nothing else, can ever scare me the way I was scared that time.

DUST AND GIRLS.—A few Sabbaths since Eda was, at her own request, allowed to go to Sabbath School, her first time, and there she learned the startling intelligence that she was made of dust. Little Eda's mind was fully impressed with the importance of the great truth, as was evinced by her frequent reference to the subject, in the shape of questions answerable. This morning, however, she propounded a stunner, which brought down the house. Intently watching her mother sweeping, as if to learn the art she must finally practice, saying not a word, her eyes rested on the little pile of dirt accumulated by her mother's broom.—Just as the dirt was to be swept into the street, the little philosopher burst forth with "Ma, ma! why don't you save the dust to make some more little girls?"

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, May 20,

General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8. In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire. But to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO SPRINGS,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

THIS well known Watering place, newly improved and fitted up, is now open for

THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY		$ 2.50.
"	" WEEK	12.50.
"	" MONTH	35.00.

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!

After June 15th, the Regular HACKS,

FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET

PASSENGERS

From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A BAND

Has been engaged for the season, and other Amusements are provided.

T. PAXSON,
June 3-253-2m Proprietor.

Henderson Collegiate Institute.

HENDERSON, N. C.

THE third session of this Institution will begin on the 15th. July 1867.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance, the balance on 1st. October:)

Primary Department, (Currency)	$20.00
Higher English	$25.00
Classical	30.00
Incidental Expenses	1.00

Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.50.

For Circular, address,
FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.
June 26-271-3tawtu Principal.

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th. section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter; So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall be returned, shall canvass and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That no such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of persons and of persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers, and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

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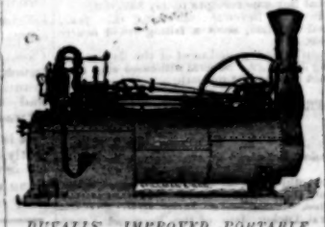

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